

Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3727

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,
H. Stollerfoht, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)
Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,993.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.
CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed
HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,950 feet
above sea-level, having been leased by the
Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is
now open and will be run in conjunction with
their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling
them to offer special inducements to Visitors and
Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,
FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST,
1894.

One person, per day.....\$ 3.00
One person, per week.....19.00
One person, one month.....55.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
day.....5.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
week.....32.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per
month.....95.00
For full particulars apply to
VICTORIA HOTEL.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1893. [25]

PRAYA EAST HOTEL,
Nos. 88 & 89, PRAYA EAST.

THIS HOTEL, situated on the Praya, near
the McGregor Barracks, OPEN TO SEA
BREEZES all the year round and commanding
a fine view of the whole Harbor, having lately
been enlarged and refurnished throughout,
now offers first-class Accommodation to RESI-
DENTS and BOARDERS.
Wines and Spirits of the best brands only
Supplied.
Terms moderate.
J. C. L. ROUGH,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1894. [1319]

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE
BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A
PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

Insurance.

THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANT-
AGES of this form of Assurance, the
following may be mentioned:—
(a)—It secures an immediate Provision
for wife and family or other rela-
tives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c)—It supplies an excellent investment
for the regular accumulation of
small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are
larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN
THREE YEARS IN FORCE—
should the Policy-holder wish to dis-
continue future payments—he will
be entitled to receive, on application,
a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a
proportionate amount of the Sum
Assured, as explained in the Pros-
pectus.

Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Underwriters are prepared to accept
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on
favorable terms.
Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUE MOON, Esq.,
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [67]

Intimations.

SHANGHAI RACES.

RETURN TICKETS, FIRST SALOON,
for the above RACES can be obtained
on and after this date by the Steamers of the
undesignated Lines, available for one month
from date of issue.

FARE.....\$60.
H. H. JOSEPH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent, M. M. Co.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [437]

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Firm, either
in Hongkong or the Outports. Have had
several years' experience as CORRESPON-
DENCE CLERK and SALESMAN; also a
knowledge of SHIPPING and GENERAL
OFFICE WORK.—Testimonials.
Address, "CLYMA,"
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1894. [474]

NGAI SHANG,
20, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

RATTAN FURNITURE
of Every Description.

CHAIRS, COUCHES, TABLES, BASKETS,
CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.
Latest Patterns, Best Workmanship.
Also
Rattan Cane, Split Rattan, Canton Road and
Sundries of all kinds.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1893. [335]

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OBTAINED 14 HIGHEST PRIZES
at the
CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

Just landed—an invoice of Assorted SEWING
and LEATHER-NEEDLES, SHUTTLES and
Type MACHINES.

H. E. BOTTLEWALL & Co.,
Sole Agents,
17, AGASSI STREET.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1894. [14]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Tadder's Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.
THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *catches* being
under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to
spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public
BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.
HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers
and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1893.

R. TUCKER,
Manager. [229]

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW GOODS.

RAIN COATS AND UMBRELLAS.
CHAIR APRONS, RUBBER BOOTS.
REMINGTON TYPE-WRITERS.

FILTERS 1 GALLON.
10 GALLONS.
COOKING RANGES, COOKING UTENSILS.
ASPINALL'S ENAMELS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894.

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CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting
throughout
the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL,"
SHANGHAI.

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the
centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath
and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid
on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

BOOKS RELATING TO HORSES AND RIDING.

HAYES' RIDING ON THE FLAT AND
ACROSS COUNTRY.
Hayes' Polaris of the Horse.
Hayes' Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners.
Hayes' Soundness and Age of Horses.
Hayes' Training & Horse Management in India.
Hayes' Illustrated Horse Breaking.
The Horsewoman, by Mrs. Hayes.
Riding for Ladies, by Mrs. O'Donoghue.
Hints to Horsewomen, by Mrs. Albright.
School Training for Horses, by Anderson.

Modern Horsemanship, by Anderson.
The Horse: Management in Health and Disease,
by G. Armistage.
Riding for Pupils, by "A Papil."
Badminton Riding.
Badminton Driving.

BOOKS ON DOGS.
Stonehenge on "The Dog."
Dogs: a Manual for Amateurs.
Our Dogs and Their Diseases.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1894.

[6]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MARION'S Photographic Dry Plates, Ord-
inary, Instantaneous and Rapid.
Match Cricket Balls.
A splendid lot of Tennis Balls and Shoes.
Three Cattle Cigarettes in tin.
Sweet Brat Cigarettes.
Pocket Knives.
Who's Who, 1894.
Custance—Riding Recollections & Turf Stories.
Gold, Sport and Coffee-planting in Mysore.

Delmar—Science of Money.
Varieties Sinologiques, by the Jesuit Fathers, 4
parts.
Savory's Domestic Medicine.
Savory's Stamp Album.
The International Stamp Album.
Stanley Gibbons' Stamp Album.
Large quantity of New Cheap Literature.
Mark Twain's Birthday Book.
Brown Russia Boots and Shoes.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1894.

[40]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notice is published.
By Command, G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 12th April, 1894. [468]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

UNDER The Praya Reclamation Ordinance,
No. 16 of 1889, a DOUBLE ROW of
PILES will be driven into the Sea bed, for
marking the lines of the Rubble Stone founda-
tions of Sea Wall, Storm Water Drains, &c.,
from Ice House Street to the western side of
Patterson Street. The work of driving the Piles,
constructing the foundations, &c., will be com-
menced on or about MONDAY, the 16th instant,
therefore Masters of Vessels, Launches, Junk,
Cargo Boats, &c., using the Harbour, are hereby
warned that they must use caution in approach-
ing within 50 yards of the said Works, and that
they will be held responsible for any damage
caused by them to such Piles or Works.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 145.
IT is hereby notified that the HONGKONG
VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CORPS are
to carry out GUN PRACTICE from the North
Point on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, between
the hours of 2 P.M. and 6 P.M.
The line of fire will be in a North-easterly
direction.
All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cau-
tioned to keep clear of the range.
By Command, G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1894. [475]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

INTEREST on the above DEBENTURES
for the Six Months ending 19th instant,
being due on that date, Holders are requested to
deposit their DEBENTURES at the Office of
the Undersigned (TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS) for
inspection and endorsement on the 18th instant,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and NOON, and to
call for same and receive Payment of Interest
due, on 18th instant, also between the hours of
10 A.M. and NOON.
By Order, R. LYALL,
Secretary. [466]

Hongkong, 13th April, 1894.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of this SOCIETY will be held at the Offices
of the Society, No. 4, Praya, Hongkong, on
SATURDAY, the 28th April instant, at 12
o'clock NOON, to consider and if thought fit
approve the draft New Articles of Association
which will be submitted to the Meeting; and in
the event of the approval thereof, with or without
modifications, to consider and if thought fit
pass a Special Resolution to the following effect,
namely:—

"That the New Articles of Association already
approved by this Meeting and for the
purpose of identification subscribed by
the Chairman thereof be and the same
are hereby approved and that such
Articles be and they are hereby adopted
as the Articles of Association of the
Society to the exclusion of all the exist-
ing Articles or Regulations thereof."

Should the Resolution be duly passed it will
be submitted for Confirmation at a Special
Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting
which will be subsequently convened.
A Print of the proposed New Articles of Asso-
ciation may be seen at the Society's above
Offices on and after the 20th April instant.

By Order of Board, N. J. EDE,
Secretary. [463]

Hongkong, 11th April, 1894.

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & Co. Dispensing and Retail
Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists Sundries,
and Patent Medicine Vendors.

KEPLER'S MALT.....per doz. \$14.00
KEPLER'S MALT and OIL.....14.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION.....14.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION.....14.00

TOILET ACCESSORIES:—
Perfume Bottles, Cut Crystal, Combs, Brushes,
Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Gloves
and Belts.

Perfumes:—Pinaud, Atkinson, Colgate, Rick-
s, and Brown Perfumery Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [28]

"DERMATOL,"
MANUFACTURED by FARMER,
"Hocher's" s/m. Its effect in stimulating
the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal
administration against diarrhoea, is described as
astounding.

D. R. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TERT.)
Is the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSI-
PELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other
complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic.
Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.
Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE. Each
tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr.
KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputable Chemist and
Druggist.
Supplies constantly be held at the Ching
Kong Import and Bank Company.
Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 18th instant, at Day-
light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th April 1894. [479]

"UNION" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ANGERS."

Captain Baanister, will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about THURSDAY, the 19th
instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1894. [450]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1894. [470]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"ELAK."

Captain Daniels, will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about the 21st instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [440]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/4 L. L. American Bark

"EDWARD MAY."

McClure, Master, will leave here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1894. [363]

Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Undersigned before Noon on the
21st instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 21st
instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1894. [337]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ,

JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH,

HOEDDAH, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VINDOBONA."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception of
Opium, are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery
may be obtained.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Venice, ex S.S. "MASSIMILIANO,"
transhipped at Trieste.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. "AGLAI," trans-
hipped at Colombo.

From Trieste, ex S.S. "IMPERATOR," trans-
hipped at

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

WARM CLOTHES.

THESE will all be spoiled before next cold weather unless properly taken care of.

NAPHTHALINE

Is the best thing to keep away Moths, &c., and prevent clothes smelling rusty.

FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

On and after the 1st April, 1894, the Prices of our WINES and SPIRITS will be as follows:—

PORT.

(For Invalids and general Use.)

	Per dozen Case.
B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	\$14.00
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	16.00
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	20.00

Port after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before sent out. These wines are too well known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

SHERRY.

	Per dozen Case.
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	\$10.00
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	12.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	12.00
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....	14.00
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	20.00

B, C, and D are excellent dinner wines for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after dinner wines of a very superior vintage. All are true Xeres wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

CLARET.

	Per dozen Case.
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	\$ 6.00 7.50
C St. Julien, Red Capsule.....	9.00 9.60
D La Rose, Red Capsule.....	12.00 13.00
E Salnte Foy.....	7.00 7.92
F Cuvée.....	9.00 10.44
G Chateau d'Anglade.....	12.00 14.40
H Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
I Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
J Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
K Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
L Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
M Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
N Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
O Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
P Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
Q Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
R Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
S Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
T Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
U Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
V Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
W Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
X Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
Y Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40
Z Chateau d'Arnaud.....	12.00 14.40

Our Clarets, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the vine of the grape, and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with cheap wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

HOCK.

	Per dozen Case.
Nierstein.....	\$12.00
Rudesheimer.....	21.00
Hockheimer.....	24.00

BURGUNDY.

	Per dozen Case.
Chablis, white wine.....	15.00
Meursault, superior white wine.....	18.00
Volsay, very superior red wine.....	21.00 22.00

MADEIRA AND CHAMPAGNE.

Full particulars of the various Brands on application.

BRANDY.

	Per dozen Case.
A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$14.00
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	16.00
C Very Old Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	20.00
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	36.00
E Finest Very Old Cognac, 1862 Vintage.....	48.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

WHISKY.

	Per dozen Case.
A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	\$10.00
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Black Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	10.00
C Watson's Aboulay-Glenorchy, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	12.00
D Watson's HKD Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	14.00
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	15.00
F Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	14.00

Our Whisky is guaranteed to be pure Scotch Whisky, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

Intimations.

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customers not to be deterred by the lowest price from trying them all. For a soda-whisky, Thorne's Blend and Watson's Glenorchy are equal to any. Aboulay-Glenorchy is a very old Scotch Whisky, that could not be replaced in stock at the price. D and E are two well known to need comment.

IRISH—

	Per dozen Case.
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	\$12.00
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	15.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	18.00

All these are very fine and old. C has been stocked in Hongkong in wood for 20 years, there being little sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.

AMERICAN—

	Per dozen Case.
Genuine Bourbon Whisky, Fine Old, Red Capsule, with our Name and Trade Mark.....	\$15.00

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

GIN.

	Per dozen Case.
A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	\$ 7.50
B Fine Unswetened, White Capsule.....	7.00

RUM.

	Per dozen Case.
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	\$15.00
Good Leeward Island.....	8.00
Good Leeward Island.....	\$2.50 per Gallon.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

LIQUEURS.

	Per dozen Case.
Benedictine, Manzanilla, Curaçao, Hering's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitters, &c.	

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, 30th March, 1894.

MARRIAGES.

At the Church of "The Advent," 58th, Corea, on the 4th April, 1894, by the Right Rev. Bishop Cere, D.D., Lieutenant JOHN KNOX LAIRD, B.N., eldest son of the late Henry Laird of Bunkershead, to MARGARET URSULA, only child of Christopher Thomas Gardner, C.M.G., Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General, Corea.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 11th April, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., HENRY ALAN REID, Agent, F. & G. S. Co., to EDITH ALICE, eldest daughter of the late George Watson Coates, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

On the 11th instant, at No. 54, Broadway, Shanghai, JOSEPHINE ELDER, aged 16 years and 8 months, the beloved and eldest daughter of E. and T. J. HoVell, L.M. Customs, and granddaughter of James Shephard Lenton Esq., of London and Liverpool.

The Hongkong Telegraph HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1894.

A GREAT FUTURE FOR "CHARBONNAGES."

The dust coal from the "Charbonnages" Company's mines at Hongkong can be put on the Hongkong market at a good deal under \$4 a ton, whereas the similar fuel from Japan cannot now be landed much under \$6.50, so that it is distinctly worth while for coal-consumers to experiment in the direction of using the cheaper product. Numerous trials have been reported from time to time, with more or less successful results, but at last it appears as if the problem has been satisfactorily solved. The invariable experience of all who have studied the Hongkong coal has been that it does not "cake" at all; consequently with ordinary fire-bars it is wasted a good deal by falling through. To remedy this defect, it was suggested to replace fire-bars with perforated plates, so devised as to allow a continuous forced draught, and these seem to give most gratifying results.

Two or three weeks ago we reported a trial in this direction on the German steamship *Talix*; but shortly before that, the Dock Company, in view of the great difference in the prices of the coals, tried the fire-plates instead of the ordinary bars, when experimenting with Hongkong dust. The China Sugar Refinery also introduced the plates, with the addition of a powerful fan or blower, the invention of Mr. THOMAS KERR, chief engineer at the East Point works—a device which works so well with dust coal that it is expected it will be exclusively adopted all over the Company's establishment as soon as the necessary alterations in the present plant can be effected. The new arrangement appears very simple. The floor of the furnace, instead of being open bars with inch, half-inch, or other apertures, is made of solid plates, pierced with conical holes at intervals of an inch or two; the lower end of each hole is about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and the upper end a quarter or an eighth. This keeps the dust coal from falling through, and forced draught is applied from below in the usual way. Ordinary coal would soon choke such furnaces with ash; but it is officially reported by impartial experts that after running for a week, there is less than a bucketful of ash in the furnace from Hongkong dust—proving conclusively that the minimum point of waste had been reached. At present, it takes about 10 per cent. more of the Hongkong dust than of (say) Akaki lump to do the same work; but even then the great difference in price is practically prohibitive as against Japan coal, for a simple calculation shows that the latter is over 50 per cent. more expensive than the former. If continued practical

experiments result in further economy in stoking the Hongkong dust, of course the saving may reach a much higher figure.

Already the cheapness and efficiency of the Hongkong dust coals is well established, that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company and the Sugar Refinery, as above indicated, intend to have all their furnaces adapted for its use; and in a very short time it may be confidently predicted that all the land boilers in this part of the world will follow suit. Marine consumers of coal will necessarily be slower in changing; but the cheapest market is bound to command the trade, and the long-deferred success of the Charbonnages Co.'s product would now appear to be within measurable distance.

TELEGRAMS.

EGYPTIAN POLITICS.

LONDON, 15th April, 1894. Riza Pasha has resigned, and a new Ministry been formed with Nubir Pasha as Prime Minister.

THE FRENCH SUCCESSES IN TIMBUCTOO.

The French troops have defeated the Touareg tribe in two engagements, in which all the chiefs were killed.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

M. Lockroy, President of the Naval Subcommittee of Enquiry, reports that the disclosures far surpass the worst forebodings. He reports disorder throughout the entire Administration, that nothing is prepared for war or mobilization, that the stores are depleted, and the torpedo ships unseaworthy, and demands the infusion of fresh blood into the Administration, whose negligence is inexcusable.

Admiral Villon is reported to have stated that the French *Magenta* is liable to capsule on the first impact with another vessel. He urges suspending the building of all ironclads at present on the stocks.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British gunboat *Redpole* left for a cruise to-day.

H.M.S. *Swift* returned to-day from the North, via Swatow.

H.M.S. *Pigmy* has been ordered to proceed up the Yangtze.

The U.S.S. *Baltimore* arrived at Shanghai from Japan on the 13th inst.

The first contingent of Shanghai teams left that port for Hankow on the 14th inst.

The number of recruits to be levied by the Japanese military authorities this year is set down at 22,120.

INTELLIGENCE never yet helped a woman so much as a pretty ankle, observed Brother Blobs in the Hongkong Hotel last night, and he was right.

We read that the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce has decided, after several meetings, to petition the Diet for a bounty for the Bombay laers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Rialta*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday, and is expected here about 8 p.m. on the 21st inst.

The French gunboat *Lion* was at Wuhu on the 15th inst. The only other war-vessels in the Yangtze were the German gunboat *Wolf* and the old Hongkong gunboat *Eth*.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of China* arrived at Nanking at 6 a.m. on Monday, and left again at 5 p.m. for Vancouver, via Kobe and Yokohama.

It is said the Korean Government intends constructing a tunnel across the Hwanghae between a Seoul and Japan, for the purpose of this work will be despatched shortly from Japan.

According to a native correspondent, the price of gold in Hankow, which rose very rapidly, is now gradually declining. It is stated that one teel of gold could be bought for thirty taels of silver.

H. E. KUNG, the new Chinese Minister to France, arrived by the *Oryx* to-day on the way to Paris. On landing he was saluted by the guns of one of the Viceroy's cruisers, which also "dressed ship."

With reference to the recent missionary riot at Ningbo, Yangchow, on Shanghai morning contemporary hears on native authority that the Chinese officials are now occupied in rebuilding the house of Mr. Helgeson.

An Imperial decree of the 6th instant appoints General Siba Hsien-ying to be Brigadier-General of Chungking, *vice* General Tsen, who was recently dismissed by Governor T'ien, of Hupki, and degraded and dismissed from the service by order of the Emperor.

MR. STAD has been advised by his "spook" whom he calls Julia, that he will live to be seventy years old and then, having become involved in a mammoth "we k of reform," will so arouse the opposition of the populace that he will be killed to death in the streets.

The latest report from Japan regarding the fire in the Shirohara mine, which was reported to have been extinguished, states that this was premature, for upon the entrance being reopened it was discovered that the fire was still burning, consequently the entrances had to be closed again.

ALLUDING to the visit to Shanghai of Kwei Chiu, Governor of Kiangsu, the *N. C. Daily News* says his Excellency is a Manchou, who has made himself very popular by his government of the province, and that it is extremely probable he will be the next Viceroy of some of the Southern provinces.

THE fads of Japanese cranks seem to be as numerous as they are varied. This is the latest. An association has been formed by alleged philanthropists to raise funds for the erection of a memorial to the foreigners who met with violent deaths in that country in pre-Meiji days. According to the *Hyogo News*, the specimen epitaph issued is a curious mixture of weak English and weaker sentiment.

THE Manila *Comercio* says:—The Customs Administration has called on those who consider they have any claim on the several sums in Mexican dollars found on board the steamer *Zoon Yuen*, burst at sea on July 5th last; all such persons are to appear at the Customs House within 15 days to prove their claims. Orders have also been issued to Messrs. Beltrán, Valdega, Arribas, Blasco, Carrido, de la Rúa, and Costa, officers and engineers of the *Zoon Yuen*, to attend at the Customs House within 15 days to hear the declaration of the official award in respect of the Mexican silver mentioned above.

THE Kyoto Assembly has unanimously approved a scheme for the construction of an electric railway between Kyoto and Osaka.

A NEW French Consulate is to be built in Shanghai at a cost of 750,000, the contract for which was signed on the 12th inst. It will be completed within fourteen months.

China—Going in for charity again, are you? What is it this time?

Dora—We are going to distribute cheap copies of Beethoven's Symphonies among the poor. Music is such an aid to digestion, you know.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver at 5:30 a.m. on Monday, and left at 4:30 p.m. the same day for this port, via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

JAPAN is gradually ridding itself of its surplus population, Mexico and the Australian colonies being the fields most favoured by emigrants. It is said that within the next three years no fewer than 100,000 Japanese labourers will be sent to the former country.

SLOWLY but surely, says *Indian Engineering*, India is resuming its position as one of the gold-producing countries of the world. This is due to the steady, unrelaxing efforts of the Mysore gold concerns and to the bogus inflations in the Calcutta market.

APPARENTLY with a view to keeping pace with the times, Chinese porcelain manufacturers are turning to Japan for instruction; anyhow, through the Chinese Consul at Yokohama the services of a native expert in the art have been secured for a term.

THE *Kobe Chronicle* reports that a curious discovery has been made by coolies while digging in a cemetery at Mine-gun, Saga prefecture, a body being exhumed which was found to be petrified, resembling a statue in appearance and touch. The matter being brought to the notice of the police, the body was removed to the police station, and gave as their opinion that it had been buried about fifty years.

THE Manila *Heraldo Militar* states that in the course of the military operations now proceeding in Mindanao, a convoy was surprised on the way up-comer in a narrow ravine with high precipitous sides; a large stone struck the commandant's horse and knocked it down a deep gully, he only just managing to hang on to the edge with both hands. From the description of the country, it seems to be very difficult for anything like an organised military force to make progress there.

A JAPANESE contemporary has been wading through a maze of figures with a view to showing that the country in 1893, 6,424 globe-trotters visited that country, in 1892, 7,117 and in 1891, 7,919; while in this year of grace, 1894, 10,242 have arrived. In looking round for a reason to account for this extraordinary fact, our far-seeing contemporary solemnly makes up its alleged mind that "this is due to the impression prevalent abroad that the anti-foreign feeling here makes it dangerous to travel in the interior." (!)

SAYS S. F. CALL—We may soon see coal from Japan a regular shipment to San Francisco. At this moment Japan is shipping heavy supplies of her mines to India, and the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company in the Orient are loaded by the Japanese. This is a consequence of the coal strike of four months in England last year. Trade has departed and will not return. Such are the sensitive reveries of commerce. The Japanese coal which is being landed at Bombay is actually 50 per cent lower in price than the British "black diamond," and the latter is only 81 per cent inferior to the best Welsh.

"HONGKONG apparently is not the only place that suffers from the peculiarly lax moral code of Celestial officialdom. Recently the foreign Consuls at Amoy jointly petitioned the Taotai of that city to close up the worst of the opium dens, thirty-six in number, that flourish on Kulung. These houses are the result of the report of thieves, cut-throats and the general scum of society, at many instances are used as storehouses for the plunder that rewards the enterprising labours of the professional burglar. The Taotai, however, has refused to interfere in a matter, explaining that, as the proprietors hold annual licenses, he could not well take action. The only result that is likely to come of the Consular body's petition is that the officials will now put on the screw and demand an extra squeegee.

ACCORDING to an official report from the Navigazione Generale Italiana respecting the results obtained from the Delta broom-propeller-blades fitted to their mail steamers *Orion*, *Persia*, *Siro*, and *Manilla*, the mean increase of speed, and mean saving in consumption of coal, are:—

88. *Orion Persia Siro*
Miles per hour, more..... 0.66 0.71 0.70
Tons of coal per voyage, less..... 10.14 10.91 10.67

It is stated that the examination of the steamer was in the dry-dock, it was found that the Delta broom propeller-blades had retained their true shape and pitch, and were free from corrosion, the surface and edges being in their original condition.

WE understand, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 13th inst., that one or more foreign firms have been detected in passing imports through the Customs House in the name of Chiare, in order to evade the payment of Whampoa duty. These duties are so very light that this is a particularly paltry way of making money, and we trust that the Council, having detected it, will find means to stop it. In 1875 the then Taotai laid it down that his annual contribution to the Municipal exchequer was not intended to free foreign goods imported by Chinese from what was then a heavy duty, and that such foreigners were found a way of evading the Municipal tax-gatherers and so putting a few dollars into their own pockets. What the Chinese must think of foreign merchants who descend to such a practice it would be interesting to know.

THE Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, founder of the Inland Missions in China, addressed a large gathering at Calvary Church, San Francisco, on the evening of March 17th, on the subject of "Missionary work in China." The reverend speaker, who was introduced as the "Apostle of China," said that he went to China forty years ago to commence missionary work. The work did not meet with great success for some years, for it was difficult to stamp out the teachings of Confucius in the breast of the average Chinese. Yet, in time, the Mongolians began to accept the teachings of Christianity in the proper spirit, and many converts were made. So antagonistic were these in power against the introduction of new creeds in their midst that laws were passed forbidding the selling of food to Christians. Many of the new converts were missionaries, but, despite the persecution of years the mission gradually grew, and to-day they extend over the length and breadth of the Flowery Kingdom. At present the missionaries number 400 persons, and the workers, many of them being Chinese, number 300.

WHEN the United States *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking called to inspect the "Peking College" on the 9th inst., he was most cordially received and entertained by His Excellency Chang Ying-huan, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue and President of the College, and formerly Chinese Minister to the United States.

Question for the next Council meeting:—Will the Government lay on the table a statement showing the amount of 17,000 m water sold annually to refectories, steamship companies, water-boats and private launch-owners, and also produce returns setting forth the amount received from each of these sources of revenue?

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Wodehouse committed Leung Kam-cho, "unemployed," for trial at the next Criminal Sessions, charged with having obtained \$1500 by false pretences, namely, assuming to be a Chinese official, and the U. S. Customs officials to smuggle them into America contrary to the Gentry Exclusion Law.

NATIVE despatches received at Shanghai from the tea districts do not give very encouraging news of the season's tea market at Hankow. A considerable falling-off in buyers is reported for Hankow tea, and the following approximate figures are given:—Ningchow 70 per cent.; Fychoo (Hsichow) and Kremen 50 per cent.; while only about 30 per cent. on an average of Hakuang teas have so far been applied for.

A CAN'T N native correspondent says that Viceroy Li Han-chang is so pleased with the success of the European machinery and plant supplied to the Canton mint that he has ordered a gold medal to be struck, with the words *CHY SHAN HUA YANG* (their skillful handwork) for presentation to the makers of the machinery. The medal has been sent to Messrs. Bachmeister & Co. for transmission to Europe.

It is said that arrangements are being made to dramatise the life of Kim Ok-kien, which will shortly be put upon the stage at the Alo-zza Theatre in Kobe, the piece covering the time from Kim's first conspiracy to his sanguinary blood-bath, career of the Korean will, in the opinion of a *Kobe* contemporary, doubtless commend itself to the Japanese mind, resembling as it does the incidents of some of their most famous plays.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, addressed the men under his command at considerable length on the important subject of how they should act in the event of fire breaking out in houses on the upper levels of the city and in the suburbs during the prevailing scarcity of water. From what we can gather the Superintendent's suggestions were of a very practical and common sense nature, and in view of the probable annual recurrence of these abnormally dry times, and the utter inadequacy of our water supply, might well be printed for distribution among the members of the Brigade.

THE *Kobe Chronicle* of the 9th inst. publishes a rumour to the effect that Mr. Yu Ki Kwan, the Korean *Changé d'Affaires*, forwarded a letter to the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs on his leaving Tokyo, giving as the reason for his departure the insistence by the Government on the surrender of the Korean, (accused of the attempt on Boku Yei Koa's life) who had taken refuge in the Legation. At Osaka, however, he is reported to have told one of his visitors that his journey to Korea was connected with private business, while he informed a newspaper reporter, on the other hand, that he was recalled by the Korean Government.

A TIENTSIN telegram to Shanghai states that the Emperor has appointed Ting An, Co-President of the Admiralty Board and Imperial High Commissioner of Defence for the three Manchurian provinces, to assist the Viceroy Li Han-chang in reviewing the Peiyang fleet and part of the Nanyang fleet at the triangular grand naval parade which takes place in the first part of May in the Gulf of Pechili. Port Arthur, Tientsin Bay, and Weihaiwei will also be visited and the fleet etc., inspected, preparatory to a report to the Throne. The Nanyang fleet will be represented at the review by a picked squadron of some five or six corvettes and cruisers.

It may possibly astonish Mister Louis Mendel to learn that the Chinese valet who accompanied him from Canton to the *Hankow* yesterday appeared in the morning in the "Great Unwashed" at Mr. Wodehouse's *mainline* to-day, owing to some loss of opium pipes, opium-smoking lamp and three tins of illicit opium, which he had concealed in his master's valise. He admitted the offence and in atonement for his crime deposited \$25 for the benefit of the Public Treasury. This case calls to mind the time when Sir Robert Hart's Chinese "boy" tried to make hay while the sun was shining by stowing about half a chest of opium into one of his master's boxes, but which the Canton Customs officers seized and confiscated.

A GREAT fire, our Shanghai morning contemporary

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday afternoon last, nineteen members of the Association contested a "triple bill" viz: a "shoot down the range," the "short Range Cup," and the "Martini" Cup and Spoon. Sergeant McLean won the first event, Inspector Watson being a good second, 4 points behind. The Short Range Cup was secured by Mr. W. McDonald, Mr. F. Smyth taking the aggregate spoon. Sergeant McLean once more captured the "Martini" spoon.

Details are appended:-

	100	200	300	400	500	600	Total
Sergeant McLean, H.K.F.	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
Inspector Watson	9	9	9	9	9	9	54
Mr. F. Smyth	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
Mr. W. McDonald	7	7	7	7	7	7	42
Mr. C. Chapman	6	6	6	6	6	6	36
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Mr. F. C. Chapman	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Mr. F. C. Chapman	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mr. F. C. Chapman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SHORT RANGE CUP.

	100	200	300	400	500	600	Total
Mr. W. McDonald	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
Mr. F. Smyth	9	9	9	9	9	9	54
Mr. W. McDonald	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
Mr. C. Chapman	7	7	7	7	7	7	42
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	6	6	6	6	6	6	36
Mr. F. C. Chapman	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
Mr. F. C. Chapman	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Mr. F. C. Chapman	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

"MARTINI" CUP.

	100	200	300	400	500	600	Total
Sergeant McLean, H.K.F.	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
Inspector Watson	9	9	9	9	9	9	54
Mr. F. Smyth	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
Mr. W. McDonald	7	7	7	7	7	7	42
Mr. C. Chapman	6	6	6	6	6	6	36
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Mr. F. C. Chapman	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
Mr. F. C. Chapman	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Mr. R. C. Shepherd	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mr. F. C. Chapman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AN OLD MAID'S STORY.

(Written for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

The soft haze of a June morning lay over everything, and the green looking indistinguishably beautiful. Sights and sounds and scents of the sweet summer-time abound on all sides. How merrily the sunbeams are playing hide-and-seek among the flowers, and how joyously the birds are singing in the wild-rose hedges—roses, roses, everywhere.

The old garden is filled with the delicious fragrance. As the baby zephyr, soft and velvety as an infant's cheek, comes gently in through my open window, its breath is redolent of their sweet, refreshing perfume. It brings with it, too, the faint echo of the voice of the little river, which rippled along in the dancing sunlight, singing its old sweet song of joy and gladness to the nodding flowers which make gay its banks. I can just catch a glimpse of it now and then, beyond the orchard and the old grey stone wall which encloses the garden, looking like a ribbon of crystal, as it winds its way through the cool green meadows, whence it will "sparkle out among the ferns and the daisies of the valley."

The roof of the old lattice porch, which sits out just below my window, is almost buried beneath its weight of creamy *Gloire de Dijon* blossoms, purple damasks and airy white jessamines. As I gaze upon Nature's charming handiwork, a sudden rush of old memories comes to me, as I remember that on just such a day as this, just such a perfect summer morning, it must be quite thirty years ago now, that I said good-bye to my Dick—here in this old garden, just where the sun-dial stands. I am old now, and my hair is white, but I can still hear him whisper, as he held me in his arms for the last time—

"Fear not that with the lapse of time my love will die, as 'twere grow cold, Love is like a flower, it will grow old, Nor does it die through growing old."

He meant it too—dear Dick!

Ah! how long ago it seems since we walked up and down that shady path—the path where now Dick's daughter, Mabel, is growing rosy red as she listens to the old, old story from Teddie Thornton's lips.

Pretty Mabel! How passing fair she looks in her cool white gown, with the sunbeams lingering in her shimmering hair, till it looks like burnished gold. A pretty picture they make these two—Love's young dream personified.

Presently, they have probably forgotten I may be at my window—Teddie stoops his handsome head, and Mabel's sweet face to him, and then, well, then, quite suddenly, my glasses grow blurred and dim, and I cannot see what happens. What a foolish old woman I am growing to be sure. There—I have wiped them now, and can go on with my writing; meantime an inquisitive little trait of honey-suckle has blown in through the open window across my page and blotted it. Never mind, I can begin a fresh one; but, as I do so, I cannot help thinking how emblematic it is of many spots and smudges in the history of our lives. They were only engaged yesterday, Ted and Mabel; at least they only asked our formal consent yesterday—mine and the Squire's, but I fancy the young people have understood each other for a long while; and I see a good deal more than people give me credit for behind my spectacles, you know—I knew almost from the first day they met, how it was going to end.

Dear little Mabel! How happy she looks—so happy that I cannot grudge her to Ted. I shall miss her sorely when my cottage walls no longer echo her gay laughter, and her light foot-fall is no longer heard upon the stairs. But I am only an old maid, so how can I expect to keep her young life always linked to mine? I have dreamed my dream, I have lived my life, and now in its gathering twilight, I must be content to look on and watch her unfold.

I ever urged Squire Thornton that there should not be a long engagement. He looked a little surprised, and said he thought them both "too young to marry yet." I wonder if he thought I was anxious to get rid of Mabel, dear child! However, after a time, he came round to my way of thinking, and it was settled that the old year's dead they are to be married. I did not tell the Squire, altogether, why I so much object to long engagements; but I will tell you, if you like—if it will not bore you to hear an old maid's story.

They say that women have at least one chance in their lives of changing our names, and it probably is so. At any rate I had mine, and I will tell you how I got it.

It was not until I was about twenty-three that I met Dick. He was a medical student in one

of the London hospitals, and came into our neighbourhood to stay with some friends, at whose house I met him. And then—well, it was just the old story, and when he went back to London we were engaged. How I loved him, my handsome Dick—my hero! There was no prospect of our being able to be married for a long time. Dick had no money and I had very little. Since my father's death we had had to live very differently—mother and Doris and I; still we were very happy in a quiet way in our pretty cottage among the roses. Doris was quite a child then, nearly ten years my junior. Time went on one season succeeded another, and yet there was no nearer prospect of our marriage. At last Dick determined to try his luck out of England, and he succeeded in getting a berth as doctor on board one of the ships running between England and Australia. He went to and fro several times, and then made up his mind to settle in Adelaide and try to start a practice there. He promised to send for me as soon as he had put by a little money, and had got a home to offer me.

Al! it was a wrench, that parting! Dick said I was brave and good about it, but I doubt if I should have been so had I known that five long weary years of waiting would elapse ere I should see my love again. Yet so it was.

Shall I ever forget the morning on which I received Dick's letter bidding me come? What a flutter and a tremor it put me into! How well I remember rushing to my looking-glass, and sitting in front of it for a long time as I studied my reflections with a grave and serious face.

Had old Time been kind to me, I wondered? Would Dick think me looking much older? With a sinking heart I was obliged to confess that I was not so fair as I had been five years before. The freshness of my youth was gone. My colour had faded, and my eyes—my eyes!—they were not so bright. As I turned sorrowfully away from the glass, my eyes fell upon Doris, who had entered the room, and was regarding me with an amused smile.

What is the matter, Mary? she asked me laughingly. "That was a tremendous sight!" I was caused by the discovery of your first grey hair!"

And then—it was very foolish of me, no doubt—but I burst out crying, and told Doris all about it, all my doubts and fears. She comforted me in her own sweet way and tried to make me believe that I did not look faded and old, and that my face was as fresh as she had always remembered it. But she had seen me every day and did not notice the gradual change, while Dick—Dick had not seen me for five years.

"You must come with me, Doris darling," I said to her when my tears were dried. "I cannot leave you behind, and Dick would not wish it, I know."

We were living all alone in the cottage then, for mother had died three years before. Doris demurred at first. She would be in our way, she said. But in the end she gave in, for we both knew in our heart of hearts that we could not bear to be separated from each other. Then we began preparations for our journey at once. We let the cottage to friends and bade good-bye to all the familiar nooks and corners which had grown dear to us with time. There was hardly a spot in which the echo of some sweet memory did not linger. At last all was ready, and on a glorious autumn morning we watched old England's shores rapidly disappear from view, from the deck of the vessel which was bearing us out to our unknown future home. For some weeks all went well, and then a cloud arose on our bright horizon.

About a week before we reached Adelaide, I caught cold, which settled on my lungs. By the time that our destination was sighted I was in a burning fever, and suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. I did not even know my Dick when he came on board to meet us. Doris and he moved me, at great risk, to the home which he had prepared for me, and there for weeks lay between life and death. But at last, thanks to Dick's skill, and Doris's tender care, she had been my devoted nurse all through—I recovered. By degrees I was able to be propped up in bed with pillows, and moved on to a sofa in my bedroom. One day, I was feeling so much stronger that I determined to let my new-born strength, so rising slowly, with the aid of a stick I walked to the window. How sweet it was, the cool fresh air, how blue the sky, with its fleecy, white cloudlets lazily chasing each other across its azure surface. This was my first glimpse of the outside world since my arrival in Adelaide, and I made me able to go out and inspect my future home.

As I leaned wearily against the window a confused murmur of voices reached me. Ah, I thought, it must be Doris; and Dick out on the verandah. Presently the voices became more distinct, and the wind bore fragments of their conversation in through the open window.

"Dick—Dick, I cannot. I would break her heart, she is so fond of you—dear Mary, she has always been so sweet and good to me! Oh no, don't ask me, Dick. I must go away."

And then for a time there was silence, till a sound of wild, subdued sobbing broke the stillness.

"Yes—I—I do love you, Dick, but I can never be your wife—Mary must never know you, my dear, and she will make you happy, and then you will forget."

I clutched at the window-frame for support. Oh, cruel, cruel Fate! Was this the ending to my dream? I managed to get back to the sofa, and buried my face in the pillows. How blind I had been! Could I not have foreseen what would happen? How could he help preferring Doris, in all her fresh young radiant beauty, to me with my withered charms? Mabel's love to me like mine? I could have gone on loving Dick all my life, no matter what happened, but he—oh, alas! All I had to comfort me now was the memory of his past love—

"All this thought of the summer, with its wonderful wealth of flowers, so fresh in the early morning, when the sunbeams were shining on the dew-drops, when the willow-wings were playing in the air, when the secret I had guarded, though my life was one of pain, the love that lay in my heart."

Ah, truly! In that sweet summer-time Dick had loved me well, when in the old garden he had told me, with his lips on mine, that "love did not die through growing old"—ah! I well, who had not died, but he—

Doris never knew, of course, why it was that I told Dick I would not marry him. He may have guessed I think he did, for some months later, when I was strong enough to travel, and was preparing to return to England, he looked at me wistfully as he said softly, "I do not deserve it, Mary, but forgive me, dear, before you go."

"Do forgive you, Dick," I answered him gently, "you could not help it, only be good to me, and I shall be content."

On my arrival in England I was able to get the cottage back again, as we had let it to friends who willingly gave it up to me. From time to time came long, loving letters from Doris, telling me of her happiness, and how good Dick was to her. Then later came the news of the birth of a little son to them, shortly followed by a blacked letter, which told in broken phrases how the little one had been taken from them by that remorseless reaper—Death.

Two years later Doris came back to me. Death had not been content with her child, but had also taken her husband from her. Dick had met with a sudden and terrible death; he

was one among many who were killed in a dreadful railway accident.

My sweet little sister, how I watched over her, and tended her! She was crushed to earth with her sorrow, and nothing seemed to have power to rouse her out of her grief. "God knows I cannot live without him, Mary," she would say to me piteously, with the tears slowly trickling down her white cheeks, "and he will be so good and take me to him. If my baby lives, it will be safe in your hands, I know."

Al! how the time has sped since that summer morning, nineteen years ago now, when in calling on a soul home from my little cottage among the roses God sent another—when a pure white blossom, fresh from Heaven, was dropped upon the pathway of my saddened life, and a tiny baby hand was laid softly on the forehead which had been indelibly on my heart.

How earnestly I have striven to fill the place of a mother to her—Dick's child, dear little Mabel. How truly have I tried to fulfil my beloved sister's last fond request, ere the silver cord of her soul was loosened—"Be a mother to her, Mary, and make her life sweet and beautiful, for my sake."

How tenderly have I watched her life growing from a ray of dawn to golden morning, from golden morning to bright and sunny noon.

And now I am going to lose her. Into her young life has come a clearer love than mine. Before another summer-time comes round, before next year's roses are blooming, and tall white lilies, all unconscious of their own pure loveliness, are bowing their delicate perfumed heads, Mabel will have left the cottage for the Grange.

Al! how lonely I shall be, when my little sunbeam flits from beneath the shelter of my old wings! But she will often come to see me, and in her happiness I shall find my own, until the time when I am called away, give an account of my trust to her mother in Heaven.

HAIPHONG HARBOUR WORKS.

1,000,000 FRANCES TO BE SPENT.

The *Courier d'Haiphong* of April 7th gives details of the proposed improvements in Haiphong harbour, for which a company is being floated with a capital of a million francs, in the expectation of getting a return from dues and fees.

After pointing out how phenomenally well situated Haiphong is, near to the centres of production and the principal channels of trade, both internal and external, in touch with a marvellous network of rivers and canals, almost in the centre of a rich country whose agricultural and mining resources are being developed daily, and which can reach the sea by the shortest ways of the ocean, the contemporary proceeds to indicate in very anticipatory words, as have been only too common and too delusive in the "gorgeous east."

At present, the only practicable entrance from the sea to Haiphong is by the Cua-cam river, which affords ample anchorage, roomy and in deep enough water; but the approach is bad, and difficult to improve. There are two bars. The outer one is of firm black soil, with a maximum depth of 320 metres, or eleven feet, at low water, according to the charts; but it is actually only 3 metres, having silted up since 1870. It is the entrance to the top of the tide that is the ocean-going steamer of 20 ft draught can come up to Haiphong. The inner bar, formed where the depths from the Cua-cam and Cua-cam rivers meet, is not quite so shallow and is much softer, so that a vessel can get over on 2 ft. more draught. In addition, the harbour is insufficiently lighted and buoyed.

The present proposals aim first at dredging a deeper channel, and embanking it so that the current shall assist in keeping it clear. It is estimated that to dredge a channel 6 m. (say 100 ft.) wide at the bottom, 3 m. (say 15 ft.) deep, from the present length of the cutting would have to be as much as 41 kilometres, or say about three miles. This means that, taking both bars, and assuming the permanent success of the work to be secured by once cutting, without having to build up the sides or throw out embankments at all, there would be not less than 95,000 cubic metres of mud to remove; which, calculating the cost at half a franc per cubic metre, would come to 47,500 francs. This added to the cost of the dredgers, which the *Courier* puts at \$25,000, brings the expense of dredging alone up to 72,500 francs. Another 100,000 francs would be required for the equipment of the works, and the total cost would be 172,500 francs. Such is the official programme; but the *Courier* considers 300,000 francs too much for a simple channel, and instead proposes to develop a new entrance by the Cua-cam-tieu, a creek running parallel to the Cua-cam from the sea, but not so directly connected with the Red River, and therefore less liable to constant silting. Its waters are much clearer, and it has no inner bar of silt deposit. It is about a mile away from the Cua-cam, and could therefore be easily brought into use for Haiphong shipping. This our contemporary maintains would cost 200,000 francs, for a first-order lighthouse on Noron Island and three harbour lights, besides buoys to mark the channel; and 420,000 francs for quays, wharves, &c. at Haiphong. There is special need for improvement in the lighting of waterways where there is only one flood tide in 24 hours, and that at night during six months in the year. The dredging could, the *Courier* asserts, be all finished in six months. These alternative proposals were made in 1877, and are revived in view of the fact that some great improvement appears to be now within measurable distance. M. Le Myre de Vilers, member for Cochinchina and Tonkin in the Paris Chamber of Deputies, has engaged an expert to formulate a scheme, to be submitted for approval and carried out as soon as possible.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH SINGAPORE.

No foreign port, says the *San Francisco Call*, is making more rapid progress at the present time than Singapore. It contained less than 100,000 people in 1871, now it houses 200,000; and its trade was reported as amounting to \$82,000,000 in 1892. Standing on the southernmost extremity of Asia, it commands the trade of the East Indian Archipelago, and the trade between that and Europe. In harbour, which is of immense capacity, is almost absolutely landlocked, forming a perfectly secure anchorage. It would seem that San Francisco ought to try to get a share of the growing trade of this great entrepôt of commerce.

Last year, the United States took from Singapore goods valued at \$10,201,449, and exported in exchange goods valued at \$10,021,449, the difference being paid by Americans in exchange on London. Our imports consist chiefly of tin, rubber, and black pepper; our exports of petroleum, hardware, machinery, fine arms, clocks and canned fruits and nutmeg. There is a small demand for American fruit.

Singapore is about 500 miles from Yokohama, and if the Chinese steamer which touch at that port on their voyage from San Francisco to Hongkong were to continue the trip as far as Singapore, which is only 150 miles from Hongkong, they might pick up some freight, and in time they might build up a trade. At the present time, the commerce of Singapore is in the hands of the British and Chinese steamers from all points, chiefly from Europe and Hongkong, passing almost daily through the Straits. The Pacific Mail ships stand in the list, they might increase the export trade of San Francisco.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sandakan, 8th April, 1894.

The rumours of wild doings in Sooloo turn out to have been utterly without foundation. They were, however, very implicitly believed in by the Sooloo natives here, a good many of whom engaged the steamer *Sadina* specially to go over and bring their families away out of reach of trouble for the same purpose, leaving comfortable situations in order to do so.

Libuan is going ahead; some twenty people are expected there shortly in connection with the new telegraph cable, and several of them have already arrived with their wives and families. This is a very important step, and will be a great help to the house-builders, encourage market gardens and in various other ways enlighten things; more Government officials will be required and enterprises of all kinds will be undertaken.

Already I hear of a Steam Launch Company for the coasting trade, and the importance of the adjoining coast upon Libuan, a Hotel Company, and other enterprises, and two of our residents are packing up their boxes, &c., with the intention of moving off to take up a permanent abode in the island.

But things are not so very comfortable there officially: a good deal owing to the copper coin policy of the Chartered Company. Complaints are loud as to the way these coins are being manipulated and pushed, and not from Libuan alone. We hear dissatisfaction expressed there, having been more than one case where the Sooloo natives, who is it the copper coin business, only that Libuan has to complain about for the above pluck in various other directions.

The Chartered Company has a paying property in Libuan and it would be a vast matter if it were lost to them, but the present grasping and illiberal policy will have to be changed or there will be trouble. Even the natives are asking if there is any chance of the British Government resuming possession, but the more serious complaints do not come from them.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the Chartered Company, held not long since in London, the Chairman read a letter from Sandakan giving a bright account of matters there which said that the writer did not understand the cause for discrepancy. I do not know who he may be, but I dissent from the cheerful picture he draws of Sandakan: prospects are much better than they were a year ago, but of actual improvement we do not see much yet; on the contrary, the number of Europeans steadily decreases, as also do the traders and business dependent upon them, and whether we have really seen the worst of the bad times as far as regards Europeans we do not yet know, but there will be a heavy falling off by next October's birthday, as it were, to say the least. The flood tide is undoubtedly beginning to make head, as is frequently seen in some rivers, though the level is rising the water still continues to run down. A heavy check such as Sandakan received two years ago, invariably continues to operate in many ways long after recovery has commenced in others. At the moment, I should consider investments in town and suburban Libuan, both in Sandakan and Libuan, good business mainly because recovery has not yet set in.

Last season's tobacco is being hurried forward from the Kina Batangan in consequence of the high prices now being obtained in Europe, owing to the cessation of demand from America. A very small quantity is being sent to the States, the only drawback being a shortage in the supply of labour. Arendberg (which pays only 40 per cent dividend for 1892) is increasing its fields but not by very many, its policy being to let the way and not to go in too largely until the position is quite secure. Next year, if all goes well in the meantime, they propose opening a new estate near Lamag, not on a large scale at first but with the intention of increasing the size of the estate and by some 50 fields yearly. In the meantime, they are a rather slow and English companies, which are always wanting (and telegraphing out to their managers here) "increase by 200 fields this season." Such a line of action can only lead to disaster and loss.

In your columns lately, *editor* of a book upon Borneo recently published in Hongkong, it was suggested that the statement that "the soil of North Borneo is better than that of Ceylon" was rather too flimsy. It is not, however, North Borneo is certainly the most fertile tropical country great British possessions; not that there is anything particularly good about the soil of Ceylon, but the soil is better than that of Ceylon, as is seen in the soil of the island, and, of course, as soon as the soil is better, it is better, seeing that North Borneo has been twelve years in the hands of a Company pledged to develop its resources, without having produced anything but a little tobacco, the tendency is to suppose that North Borneo cannot be fertile. At last, however, the soil is beginning to have a chance of showing what it can do. Small though the acreage under coffee bearing is, the crops that are being gathered are very large per acre and mean fortune at the present price, while as to the quality, it is likely to be of the highest. The report that it is likely to be of the highest is, however, really by several people who know very well what they are doing, and there is a decided move in the direction of investing in coffee. Extensive nurseries are being laid down at Segalind, the right class of labourers are being obtained as fast as possible for Tenilipan, at two or three places in Sandakan Bay falling for further coffee planting. In progress, and another company has been started locally. Manila hemp also is being more attention given to it. What has been waited in North Borneo hitherto has been some industry that would offer remunerative occupation to Chinese in how ever large numbers they might come. Manila hemp, it now seems probable, will be the first thing to hold out this remunerative employment to an unlimited extent. That such will be the case is not yet definitely and absolutely ascertained, but the probabilities in favor of it grow daily. Should the experiments now being held prove successful, it may safely be projected that ten thousand Chinese will be working at it in ten years hence; similarly, had these experiments been concluded ten years ago, ten thousand Chinese might be at work now. Why, then, was not the truth of the matter discovered long ago? Two thousand dollars would have afforded a fair trial! Whose fault was it that this important matter has been so long delayed?

A good deal of forest is now going down before the axe of the feller, and the land so cleared is to be planted with hemp. There has been, also, difficulty in bringing these two cultivated hemp and coffee, to their present stages, and many other things could be just as easily grown and large profits to the growers, and prosperously to the Chartered Company's shareholders, will be the consequence.

The practice may now be seen of one or two Chinese (and when I say one or two, I mean absolutely that number and no more) after finishing a day's work for which they get 27 cents, going round feeding their pigs and chickens, and then turning to, and making Manila hemp by lamp-light, until midnight; this means the property of the country, and nothing less. And this night, they have been the case for years ago, and as easily as this.

Let us take notice, then, of a strong and increasing demand in both China and Japan for

this staple. The cotton of the country is much fancied; by this steamer I hear from Hongkong that samples from here are "splendidly reported upon." Here, then, is an article that can be grown by anyone in however small or large a quantity! If only they know how to do it, with the certainty of a ready sale; but what do we know about it? How much can be produced from an acre? What soil, what lay of land suits it? Is the Chartered Company going to do anything in this matter which of itself might make the country very prosperous?

You mention the railway in one of your late numbers: the project as entertained in high quarters here is to run a railway down the centre of Borneo with branches to the several chief ports, not only in North Borneo but Dutch Borneo as well, but before this rather ambitious project is attempted we shall want to see here a much larger population than is likely to exist for many years to come; meantime we must feel our way. There exists in the centre of North Borneo a large extent of more or less flatish or undulating land composed of rich soil, the district is well raised and healthy, and the rivers that run through it are swift enough to automatically work irrigating machines and mills, the land is probably good for tobacco and certainly so for coffee, Manila hemp, sugar-cane, rice, cotton, and other things. This district if connected with the coast by railway and settled by Chinese would soon become rich and prosperous, while the output of produce brought down to the port by the railway would soon constitute Sandakan a regular port of call for the "Ocean," "Glen," "Shire," "Mutual" and other lines of steamers.

The Sandakan steamer was held on the 28th of last month and went off very well; one of them was right round the course and two of them nearly so. Capt. Kramer of the *Banyan* is the most successful owner, winning three races; his wife was not begrudged him either, for he always runs his ponies in a straightforward sportsman-like manner.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the Second Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held at the offices of the Company, Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 24th April, 1894, at 2:30 p.m.:

In presenting to the shareholders the annexed statement of the business transacted since the reconstruction of the Company, the Directors trust it will be considered satisfactory, and that the improved results of last year's working may justify the hope that the Company has entered upon a new period of prosperity.

The affairs of the old Company may now be considered closed, the Statutory Meeting of shareholders having been held in London on 28th December last, when the formal liquidation of the liquidation were finally arranged by the Liquidators.

The income of the Company from all sources, during the past year, amounted to Taels 750,323.81, and after payment of claims, working expenses, and costs of reconstruction, it will be noticed that the balance at credit of the Working Account amounted to Taels 353,789.03 on 31st December.

Losses and Claims to the extent of Taels 69,000 have since been paid, and it is proposed to set aside Taels 94,789.03 as provision for unsettled losses and unexpired risks, leaving an estimated surplus of Taels 100,000, which the Directors recommend to be applied as follows:—

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent on the paid-up capital.

A bonus of 15 per cent on Contributory Premium.

Taels 10,000 to an Investment Fluctuation Account.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the Articles of Association the Directors all retire

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday afternoon last, nineteen members of the Association contested a "Triple Bill" viz: a "shoot down the range," the "Short Range Cup," and the "Martini" Cup and Spoon. Sergeant McLennan won the first event, Inspector Watson being a good second, 4 points behind. The Short Range Cup was secured by Mr. W. McDonald, Mr. F. Smyth taking the aggregate score. Sergeant N. Gilles once more captured the "Martini" spoon.

Details are appended:-

	100	200	300	400	500	Total
Sergeant McLennan, H.K.P.	11	31	37	91		
Inspector Watson	10	30	36	86		
Mr. F. Smyth	9	29	35	83		
Mr. W. McDonald	8	28	34	80		
Mr. E. C. Shepherd	7	27	33	77		
Sergeant N. Gilles	6	26	32	74		
Inspector Mann	5	25	31	71		
Sergeant Major Little, S.L.I.	4	24	30	68		
Mr. W. McDonald	3	23	29	65		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	2	22	28	62		
Commander A.D.C.	1	21	27	59		
Sergeant Major Little, S.L.I.	0	20	26	56		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	19	25	53		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	18	24	50		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	17	23	47		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	16	22	44		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	15	21	41		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	14	20	38		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	13	19	35		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	12	18	32		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	11	17	29		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	10	16	26		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	9	15	23		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	8	14	20		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	7	13	17		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	6	12	14		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	5	11	11		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	4	10	8		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	3	9	5		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	2	8	2		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	1	7	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	6	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	5	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	4	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	3	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	2	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	1	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	0	0		

SHORT RANGE CUP.

	100	200	300	400	500	Total
Mr. W. McDonald	10	30	35	85		
Mr. F. Smyth	9	29	34	82		
Sergeant N. Gilles	8	28	33	79		
Mr. E. C. Shepherd	7	27	32	76		
Inspector Watson	6	26	31	73		
Sergeant Major Little, S.L.I.	5	25	30	70		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	4	24	29	67		
Sergeant Major Little, S.L.I.	3	23	28	64		
Commander A.D.C.	2	22	27	61		
Sergeant Major Little, S.L.I.	1	21	26	58		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	20	25	55		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	19	24	52		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	18	23	49		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	17	22	46		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	16	21	43		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	15	20	40		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	14	19	37		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	13	18	34		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	12	17	31		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	11	16	28		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	10	15	25		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	9	14	22		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	8	13	19		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	7	12	16		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	6	11	13		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	5	10	10		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	4	9	7		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	3	8	4		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	2	7	1		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	1	6	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	5	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	4	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	3	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	2	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	1	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	0	0		

MARTINI CUP.

	100	200	300	400	500	Total
Sergeant N. Gilles, H.K.P.	10	30	35	85		
Mr. F. Smyth	9	29	34	82		
Mr. E. C. Shepherd	8	28	33	79		
Inspector Watson	7	27	32	76		
Sergeant Major Little, S.L.I.	6	26	31	73		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	5	25	30	70		
Sergeant Major Little, S.L.I.	4	24	29	67		
Commander A.D.C.	3	23	28	64		
Sergeant Major Little, S.L.I.	2	22	27	61		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	1	21	26	58		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	20	25	55		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	19	24	52		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	18	23	49		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	17	22	46		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	16	21	43		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	15	20	40		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	14	19	37		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	13	18	34		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	12	17	31		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	11	16	28		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	10	15	25		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	9	14	22		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	8	13	19		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	7	12	16		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	6	11	13		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	5	10	10		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	4	9	7		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	3	8	4		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	2	7	1		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	1	6	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	5	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	4	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	3	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	2	0		
Lieut. Strick, S.L.I.	0	0	1	0		
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AN OLD MAID'S STORY.

(Written for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

The soft haze of a June morning I over everything, and the green landscape looking so beautiful. Sights and sounds and scents of the sweet summer-time abound on all sides. How merrily the sunbeams are playing hide-and-seek among the flowers, and how joyously the birds are singing in the wild-rose hedges—roses, roses everywhere!

The old garden is filled with its delicious fragrance. As the baby zephyr, soft and velvety as an infant's cheek, comes gently in through my open window, its breath is redolent of their sweet, refreshing perfume. It brings with it, too, the faint echo of the voice of the little river, which ripples along in the dancing sunlight, singing its old sweet song of joy and gladness to the wedding flowers which make gay its banks. I can just catch a glimpse of it now and then, beyond the orchard and the grey stone wall which encloses the garden, looking like a ribbon of roiled silver as it winds its way among the cool green meadows, whence it will "sparkle out among the fern and bicker down the valley." The roof of the old lattice porch, which just out just below my window, is almost hidden beneath its weight of creamy *Gloire de Dijon* blossoms, purple clematis and starry white jessamine. As I gaze upon Nature's charming handiwork, a sudden rush of memories comes to me, as I remember that it was on just such a day as this, just such a perfect summer morning, it must be quite thirty years ago now, that I said goodbye to my Dick—here, in this old garden, just where the sun-dial stands. I am old now, and my hair is white, but I can still hear him whisper, as he folded me in his arms for the last time:-

"Fear not that with the lapse of time my love will fade, or my good will grow cold. Love is not bound by age or distance. Nor does it die through growing old."

He meant it too—dear Dick!

Ah me! how long ago it seems since we walked up and down that shady path—the path where now Dick's daughter Maudie is growing rosy red as she listens to the old, old story from Teddie Thornton's lips.

Fretty Maudie! how passing fair the looks in her cool delicate gown, with the sunbeams glancing in her shimmering hair, till it looks like burnished gold. A pretty picture they make these two—Love's young dream personified.

Presently they have probably forgotten I may be at my window—Teddie stops his hand, his eyes head, and Maudie's sweet face to him, and then—well, then, quite suddenly, my glasses grow blurred and dim, and I cannot see what happens. What a foolish old woman I am growing, to be sure. There—I have wiped them now, and can go on with my writing; meantime inquisitive Maudie has been peering in through the open window across my page and blotted it. Never mind, I can begin a fresh one, but, as I do so, I cannot help thinking how emblematic it is of many spilt unfulfilled pages in the history of our lives. They were only engaged yesterday, Ted and Maudie; at least they only asked our formal consent yesterday—mine and the Squire's, but I fancy the young people have understood each other for a long while; and—see a good deal more than people give me credit for behind my spectacles, you know—I knew almost from the first day they met, how it was going to end.

Dear little Maudie! How happy she looks—so happy that I cannot grudge her to Ted. I shall miss her sorely when my cottage walls no longer echo her gay laughter, and her light foot-fall is no longer heard upon the stairs. But I am only an old maid, so how can I expect to keep her young life always linked to mine? I have dreamed my dream, I have lived my life, and now in its gathering twilight, I must be content to look on and watch her unfold.

I ever urged Squire Thornton that there should not be a long engagement. He looked a little surprised, and said he thought them both "a'er young to marry yet." I wonder if he thought I was anxious to get rid of Maudie, dear child! However, after a time, he came round to my way of thinking, and it was settled that ere the old year is dead they are to be married. I did not tell the Squire, altogether, why I so much object to long engagements; but I tell you, if you like—I will not bore you to hear an old maid's story.

They say that we women have at least one chance in our lives of changing our names, and it probably is so. At any rate I had mine, and I will tell you how I lost it.

It was not until I was about twenty-three that I met Dick. He was a medical student in one

of the London hospitals, and came into our neighbourhood to stay with some friends, at whose house I met him. And then—well, it was just the old story, and when he went back to London we were engaged. How I loved him, my handsome Dick—my hero! There was no prospect of our being able to be married for a long time. Dick had no money and I had very little. Since my father's death we had had to live very differently—mother and Doris and I still were very happy in a quiet way in our pretty cottage among the roses. Doris was quite a child then, nearly ten years my junior. Time went on, one season succeeded another, and yet there was no nearer prospect of our marriage. At last Dick determined to try his luck out of England, and he succeeded in getting a berth as doctor on board one of the ships running between England and Australia. He went to and fro several times, and then made up his mind to settle in Adelaide and try to start a practice there. He promised to send for me as soon as he had put by a little money, and had got a home to offer me.

Ah! it was a wrench, that parting! Dick said I was brave and good about it, but I doubt if I should have been so had I known that five long weary years of waiting would elapse ere I should see my love again. Yet so it was.

Shall I ever forget the morning on which I received Dick's letter bidding me come? What a flutter and a tremor it put me into! How well I remember rushing to my looking-glass, and staring in front of it for a long time as I studied my reflection with a grave and serious face.

Had old time been kind to me, I wondered? Would Dick think me looking much older? With a sinking heart I was obliged to confess that I was not so fair as I had been five years before. The freshness of my youth was gone. My colour had faded, and my eyes—my little beauty—were not so bright. As I turned sorrowfully away from the glass, my eyes fell upon Doris, who had entered the room, and was regarding me with an amused smile.

"What is the matter, Mary?" she asked me laughing. "That was a tremendous sigh! Was it caused by the discovery of your first grey hair?"

And then—it was very foolish of me, no doubt—but I burst out crying, and told Doris all about it, all my doubts and fears. She comforted me in her own sweet way and tried to make me believe that I did not look faded and old, and that my face was as fresh as she had always remembered it. But she had seen me every day and not noticed the gradual change, while Dick—Dick had not seen me for five years.

"You must come with me, Doris darling," I said to her when my tears were dried. "I cannot leave you behind, and Dick would not wish it, I know."

We were living all alone in the cottage then, for mother had died three years before. Doris demurred at first. She would be in our way, she said. But in the end she gave in, for we both knew in our heart of hearts that we could not bear to be separated from each other. Then we began preparations for our journey at once. We let the cottage to friends and bade good-bye to all the familiar nooks and corners which had grown dear to us with time. There was hardly a spot in which the echo of some sweet memory did not linger. At last all was ready, and on a glorious autumn morning we watched old England's shores rapidly disappear from view, from the deck of the vessel which was bearing us out to our unknown future home. For some weeks all went well, and then a cloud arose on our bright horizon.

About a week before we reached Adelaide, I caught cold, which settled on my lungs. By the time that our destination was sighted I was in a burning fever, and suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia. I did not even know my Dick when he came on board to meet us. Doris and I were moved to a small room, and there for weeks I lay between life and death. But at last, thanks to Dick's skill, and Doris's tender care, she had been my devoted nurse all through—I recovered. By degrees I was able to be propped up in bed with pillows, and moved on to a sofa in my bedroom. One day, I was feeling so much stronger that I determined to test my new-born strength, so rising slowly, with the aid of a stick I walked to the window. How sweet it was, the cool fresh air, how blue the sky, with its fleecy white cloudlets lazily chasing each other across the azure surface. This was my first glimpse of the outside world since my arrival in Adelaide, and it made me long to be able to go out and inspect my future home.

As I leaned wearily against the window a confused murmur of voices reached me. Ah, I thought, it must be Doris and Dick out on the verandah. Presently the voices became more distinct, and the wind bore fragments of their conversation in through the open window.

"Dick—Dick, I cannot. I would break her heart, she is so fond of you—dear Mary, she has always been so sweet and good to me! Oh, don't do me, Dick, I must go away."

Then Dick's voice broke in—low and passionate, but I could not hear his words.

And then for a time there was silence, till a sound of wild, subdued sobbing broke the stillness.

"Yes—I do love you, Dick, but I can never be your wife—Mary must never know—you will marry her, and she will make you happy, and then you will forget."

I clutched at the window-frame for support, Oh, cruel, cruel Fate! Was this the ending to my dream? I managed to get back to the sofa, and buried my face in the pillows. How blind I had been! Could I not have foreseen what would happen? How could he help preferring Doris, in all her fresh young radiant beauty, to one with my withered charms? Man's love is not like mine. I could have gone on loving Dick all my life, no matter what happened, but he—alas, alas! Al! had to comfort me now was the memory of his past love—

"All sadly thought of the summer, With its wonderful wealth of flowers, So fresh to the early morning, Before the sun has risen, When he whispered in passionate accents The secret I long had guessed, Though my lips were too shy to utter The love that my eyes confessed."

Ah, truly, in that sweet summer-time Dick had loved me well, when in the old garden he had told me, with his lips on mine, that "love did not die through growing old"—ah! well, mine had not died, but his—

Doris never knew, of course, why it was that I told Dick I would not marry him. He may have guessed, I think he did, for some months later, when I was strong enough to travel, and was preparing to return to England, he looked at me wistfully as he said softly, "I do not deserve it, Mary, but forgive me, dear, before you go."

"I do forgive you, Dick," I answered him gently, "you could not help it, only be good to her, and I shall be content."

On my arrival in England I was able to get the cottage back again; as we had let it to friends they willingly gave it up to me. From time to time I came home, loving letters from Doris, telling me of her happiness, and how good Dick was to her. Then later came the news of the birth of a little son to them, shortly followed by a black-edged letter, which told in broken phrases how the little one had been taken from them by that remorseless reaper—Death.

Two years later Doris came back to me. Death had not been content with her child, but had also taken her husband from her. Dick had met with a sudden and terrible death; he

was one among many who were killed in a dreadful railway accident.

My sweet little sister, how I watched over her, and tended her! She was crushed to earth with her sorrow, and nothing seemed to have power to rouse her out of her grief. "God knows I cannot live without him, Mary," she would say to me piteously, with the tears slowly trickling down her white cheeks, "and he will be good and take me to him. If my baby lives, it will be safe in your hands, I know."

Ah! How the time has sped since that summer morning, nineteen years ago now, when in calling one soul home from my little cottage among the roses God sent another—when a pure white blossom, fresh from Heaven, was dropped upon the pathway of my saddened life, and a tiny baby hand was laid softly on the wound which grief had inflicted on my heart.

How earnestly I have striven to fill the place of a mother to her—Dick's child, dear little Maudie. How truly I have tried to fulfil my beloved sister's last fond request, ere the silver cord of her soul was loosed—"Be a mother to her, Mary, and make her life sweet and beautiful, for my sake!" How tenderly I have watched her life growing from a tiny downy golden morning, from golden morning to bright and sunny noon.

And now I am going to lose her. Into her young life has crept a deeper love than mine. Before another summer-time comes round, before next year's roses are blooming, and tall white lilies, all unconscious of their own pure loveliness, are bowing their delicate primed heads, Maudie will have left the cottage for the Grange. Ah! how lonely I shall be, when my little sunbeam flies from beneath the shelter of my old wings! But she will also come to see me, and when I am alone I will think of the time when I am called away to give an account of my trust in her mother in Heaven.

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The *Courrier de Haiphong* of April 7th gives details of the proposed improvements in Haiphong harbour, for which a company is being floated with a capital of a million francs, in the expectation of getting a return from dues and fees.

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At present, the only practicable entrance from the sea to Haiphong is by the Cua-cam river, which affords ample anchorage, roomy and in deep enough water; but the approach is bad, and difficult to improve. There are two bars. The outer one is of firm black soil, with a maximum depth of 3.20 metres,

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